

**UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK**

July 30, 2009

HC-86-09

The United States Mission to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations and has the honor to bring to their attention that the host country has extended an exemption from property taxation to real property owned by foreign governments and used to house members of the staff of the Permanent Missions to the United Nations as described in the attached Federal Register notice of July 2, 2009. This note supersedes HC-12-01 of April 5, 2001.

The host country's action invalidates existing tax liens with respect to such property but does not require local taxing authorities to refund any property taxes that have been paid to date, including those paid to the City of New York for tax bills due on July 1, 2009.

In order for the host country to be able to authorize that the relevant tax authority grant the appropriate exemption, the Permanent Missions are requested to submit to the Office of Foreign Mission's (OFM) New York Regional office a list of residences which their governments own and which they believe are entitled to this exemption. The list must include the complete address of the property, the name and title of its current occupant, and the next date

DIPLOMATIC NOTE

on which property taxes would otherwise have been assessed. The United States Mission requests the information be submitted within 30 days of the date of this note.

In the future, when a government purchases a property for use of its Mission to the United Nations and believes the property is entitled to exemption from property taxes, the Mission is asked to submit a request for exemption to the Office of Foreign Missions' New York Regional Office. Such requests should include the complete address of the property, the date the deed was recorded, and a copy of the Department's prior approval of the purchase. That office will review the request, and if appropriate, direct the relevant tax authority to grant the exemption.

The United States Mission to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. B. S." or a similar initials.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹²

Florence E. Harmon,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. E9-15613 Filed 7-1-09; 8:45 am]
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 6690]

Designation and Determination Under the Foreign Missions Act

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of State by the laws of the United States, including the Foreign Missions Act, 22 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.*, and delegated by the Secretary to me as one of the President's principal officers for foreign affairs by Delegation of Authority No. 245-1 of February 13, 2009, and at the direction of the Secretary of State, and after due consideration of the benefits, privileges, and immunities provided to missions of the United States abroad, as well as matters related to the protection of the interests of the United States, and at the request of foreign missions, I hereby designate exemption from real property taxes on property owned by foreign governments and used to house staff of permanent missions to the United Nations or the Organization of American States or of consular posts as a benefit for purposes of the Foreign Missions Act. I further determine that such exemption shall be provided to such foreign missions on such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Office of Foreign Missions and that any state or local laws to the contrary are hereby preempted. Prior inconsistent guidance is hereby rescinded. This action is in accord with the tax treatment of foreign government-owned property in the United States used as residences for staff of bilateral diplomatic missions, see Department of State, Notice: Property Owned by Diplomatic Missions and Used to House the Staff of Those Missions is Exempt from General Property Taxes, 51 FR 27303 (July 30, 1986), and conforms to the general practice abroad of exempting government-owned property used for bilateral or multilateral diplomatic and consular mission housing.

This action is necessary to facilitate relations between the United States and foreign states, to protect the interests of the United States, to allow for a more cost effective approach to obtaining benefits for U.S. missions abroad, and to

assist in resolving a dispute affecting U.S. interests and involving foreign governments which assert that international law requires the exemption from taxation of such diplomatic and consular properties. The dispute has become a major irritant in the United States' bilateral relations and threatens to cost the United States hundreds of millions of dollars in reciprocal taxation. As the largest foreign-government property owner overseas, the United States benefits financially much more than other countries from an international practice exempting staff residences from real property taxes, and it stands to lose the most if the practice is undermined. Responsive measures taken against the United States because of the dispute also have impeded significantly the State Department's ability to implement urgent and congressionally mandated security improvements to our Nation's diplomatic and consular facilities abroad, imposing unacceptable risks to the personnel working in those facilities. This action will allow the United States to press forward with improvements that will protect those who represent the Nation's interests abroad.

The exemption from real property taxes provided by this designation and determination shall apply to taxes that have been or will be assessed against any foreign government with respect to property subject to this determination, and shall operate to nullify any existing tax liens with respect to such property, but shall not operate to require refund of any taxes previously paid by any foreign government regarding such property. These actions are not exclusive and are independent of alternative legal grounds that support the tax exemption afforded herein.

June 23, 2009.

Jacob J. Lew,
Deputy Secretary of State for Management and Resources, Department of State.

[FR Doc. E9-15818 Filed 7-1-09; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4710-43-P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 6689]

In the Matter of the Designation of Kata'ib Hizballah (and Other Aliases) as a Foreign Terrorist Organization Pursuant to Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended

Based upon a review of the Administrative Record assembled in this matter, and in consultation with the

Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury, I conclude that there is a sufficient factual basis to find that the relevant circumstances described in section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended (hereinafter "INA") (8 U.S.C. 1189), exist with respect to Kata'ib Hizballah (and other aliases).

Therefore, I hereby designate that organization and its aliases as a foreign terrorist organization pursuant to section 219 of the INA.

This determination shall be published in the *Federal Register*.

Dated: June 24 2009.

James Steinberg,

Deputy Secretary of State, Department of State.

[FR Doc. E9-15661 Filed 7-1-09; 8:45 am]
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 6688]

In the Matter of the Designation of Kata'ib Hizballah (and Other Aliases) as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist Pursuant to Section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as Amended

Acting under the authority of and in accordance with section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001, as amended by Executive Order 13268 of July 2, 2002, Executive Order 13284 of January 23, 2003, and Executive Order 13372 of February 16, 2005, I hereby determine that the organization known as Kata'ib Hizballah (and other aliases) has committed, or poses a significant risk of committing, acts of terrorism that threaten the security of U.S. nationals or the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States.

Consistent with the determination in section 10 of Executive Order 13224 that "for those persons * * * determined to be subject to the order who might have a constitutional presence in the United States * * * prior notice to such persons of measures to be taken pursuant to this order would render these measures ineffectual," I determine that no prior notice needs to be provided to any person subject to this determination who might have a constitutional presence in the United States, because to do so would render ineffectual the measures authorized in the Order.

This notice shall be published in the *Federal Register*.

¹² 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).